



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IV. *Observatio Lunaris Eclipsæ Albani habita
post Occasum Solis diei Dominicæ 21 Octobris.
S. N. 1725. Ab eodem. Ex eadem Epistola.*

H. M. S.

HOrologiis pendulo instructis, & per dies plures ad meridiem verum exactis utebamur.

Occasum solis spectare hodie non licuit, nubibus occupantibus occidentalem Horizontis plagam.

Nubibus pariter orientalem tractum obscurantibus in Lunæ ingressu in umbram, tam pertinaciter australis ventus novas coquebat, ut per totum tempus immersionis integri globi Lunaris in umbram, vix ter, aut quater, idque raptim, tubum opticum in eum dirigere datum sit.

Circa hoc tempus umbra videbatur ad 6 15 0
centrum Lunæ pertingere. Sed cum maculæ distinctè definiri non potuerint brevissimo illo spatio temporis, quo per nubium intervalla discus Lunaris detegebatur, præcisè noscere non valemus hanc ipsam phasim digitorum sex Lunaris diametri obtektorum, licet paulò abludat à minuto 15, post horam sextam à Meridie.

Totalis Immersio ad hoc circiter minutum temporis referenda est, quantum spectare licuit ex duobus, aut tribus minutis horariis, quibus Lunam vidimus satis di-

stinctè. Verùm secunda temporis definire, quibus umbra vera totum discum obtinuit, permissum nobis non fuit à nubibus succedentibus.

Post immersionem totalem discus Lunæ apparebat ab Atmosphæræ terrestri radiis refractis rubescens, dilutiori tamen colore in ea parte limbi, quam postremam Sol deferuerat.

Inducta postmodum serenitate, licuit observationes emerfionis perficere.

Subalbicat discus Lunæ in limbo proximè illuminando. Nondum tamen lux directæ Solis discum attingit. 8 20 0

Clarior adhuc fit limbus Lunæ; sed nondum excedit ab umbra vera. 8 25 0

Nunc primùm limbus Lunæ incipit lumen recuperare in parte circumferentiæ sita inter maculas Grimaldi & Galilæi: quæ maculæ adhuc latent. 8 27 0

Limes illuminationis attingit primum limbum Grimaldi. 8 29 40

Totus Grimaldus extra umbram. 8 30 40

Galilæus emergit ex umbra. 8 31 30

Aristarchus incipit emergere. 8 35 40

Totus Aristarchus emerfit. 8 36 0

Prior Copernici limbus incipit illuminari. 8 48 20

Totus Copernicus extra umbram. 8 49 50

Totus Plato emerfit. 8 51 20

Prior limbus Tychonis incipit emergere. 8 54 0

Totus Tycho extra umbram. 8 56 0

Subtenfa arcus CAD, & CFD per Micrometrum explorata est partium Micrometri 22, qualium Lunæ diameter est 24 in 8 59 0

tubo

tubo palmorum undecim Rom. A B verò est partium 12. (*Vide Fig. 5.*)

Menelaus 25 exit. (25 est numerus maculæ assignatus in Lunæ imagine, à Parisiensi Academia edita.) 9 2 0

Macula clarior sita ante Plinium exit. 9 5 0

Hermes ab umbra prodit. 9 6 0

Plinius emergit. 9 50 0

Incipit emergere Possidonius 27. 9 16 0

Maris Crisium limbus prior emergit. 9 18 0

Totum Mare Crisium extra umbram. 9 25 0

Langrenus 39 exit. 9 24 0

Umbrae extremum in limbo Lunæ adhuc videtur. 9 24 30

Finis umbrae veræ. 9 25 0

V. *Conspectus Maculae Platonis in Luna cælo clarissimo nocte sequente diem 16 Augusti 1725, hora prima post occasum Solis Romæ in monte Palatino, per tubum opticum Josephi Campani, palmorum 150 Romanorum, spectante eodem Viro Cl. Ex eadem Epistola.*

MArgines elevati in ambitu maculae perfundebantur luce Solis, & candorem consuetum ostendebant: fundus maculae tenebrosus spectabatur, cum ad illum radii solares nondum pertingerent. Sed projectio lucis minus candidæ, imò nonnihil rubescentis, pervadebat mediam aream maculae (ut in *Fig. 6.*) non secus, ac si in latere marginis A Soli obverso foramen aliquod fuerit, per quod radius Solis admitteretur.

Cl-